

TERMS: One year delivered in city by carrier, \$3.00. In advance, \$2.00. Two years, \$5.00. Single copies, 10 cents. For sale by mail, in advance, \$2.00. For sale by mail, in advance, \$2.00. For sale by mail, in advance, \$2.00.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and every description of Commercial and Law printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job Office.

Entered at this Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as second-class matter.

The year 1880 appears more dreadful than ever to the Democrats.

The Democrats were barred of gate money in the gubernatorial contest.

When Democrats speak of the elections, they say of "the alleged elections."

The Democrats now see that honest money and honest elections are the best policies.

If Butler can't win on five platforms, how many will it take to make his election sure?

The Greenback vote of Rock county this year will not go above 200. In 1877 it was 781.

The Democrats can now see that a party without a policy is worse than a kite without a tail.

Cipher dispatches, a Cipher candidate, an extra session, and a Solid South, is too much of a dose for the Democracy.

Mr. Jenkins will never concede the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for working for Governor Smith's re-election.

Which is the most embarrassing to the Democrats, "the prospects of an easy Democratic victory," or an actual defeat of 20,000 in the State?

It is difficult to find a Democrat who will admit that he voted the straight Democratic ticket. They want to claim some share in the Republican victory.

It is a wonder with many whether or not the editor of the Madison Democrat expects to get an appointment for helping to increase Governor Smith's majority.

Jeff Davis will deeply regret that his party in Wisconsin have been so overwhelmingly defeated. The sorrow of "General" Parkinson and Jeff Davis, is mutual.

The latest returns from New York give Cornell a plurality of from 30,000 to 40,000. The balance of the ticket is still in doubt, with chances in favor of some of the Republican candidates.

The Milwaukee Sentinel would not give Governor Smith nor the State ticket its support, and thereupon the people of Milwaukee gave Smith 2,300 majority, against 215 majority for Mallory, in 1877.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "The Janesville Gazette, which used to call itself Republican, has deserted the party and now labors for Keyes only. Last year the Republican majority was greatly reduced because there was no Republican paper there." The election returns show that the Republican majority in Rock county for Governor has been largely increased over any previous election, and the Gazette takes some of this honor to itself, because it boldly defended the principles of the Republican party, and vigorously supported the State ticket.

A friend of the solid South was the first who ever gave General Grant an insult, and that was at Galena, on Wednesday General Grant has circumnavigated the globe, has been honored by every civilized government on earth, has been tendered more receptions and has received more cheers than any other man who ever lived, but a sympathizer of the South, in the great State of Illinois, was the first person to offer the condescending hero an insult. He threw an egg at him which struck him on the side of the head. We will now see what the Democratic papers say about this dastardly piece of work.

Notwithstanding the desperate effort made by certain ones in this county to defeat Professor Whitford for State Superintendent, he has carried the county by over 1,700, an increase over his majority of two years ago of about 500. He will be elected by nearly as great a majority as any candidate on the ticket. This is a pretty solid vindication of his management of the important office he holds, and it also proves that he has great personal strength. Those who sought to ruin his good name and to secure his defeat, now see that they have accomplished nothing, and that the public had no sympathy with the movement to defeat a valuable public officer and a man incorruptible both as an official and a citizen.

MR. JAMES G. JENKINS.

The result of the election in Wisconsin on Tuesday must certainly be a surprise and a disappointment to Mr. Jenkins, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It is hardly possible that he expected an election. He was forced on the ticket after several prominent candidates had declined. No doubt he consented much against his will. But the party was bankrupt so far as a candidate was concerned, and he being the most likely man in Milwaukee for the position, was persuaded to accept. When he entered the contest, the party was in a hopeless condition. Mitchell had declined. The Democratic Convention was the lowest in point of decency and merit ever held in this State. The party seemed to be perfectly demoralized, reckless and hopeless. It took up Mr. Jenkins because no one else of any sort of fitness for the office would have it. When he entered the canvass, there was not a glimmering hope that he would succeed. Discouragement was met with on all hands. He entered the contest, however, and on the 13th of October, made his first speech of the canvass at Madison. In that speech he was somewhat unfortunate. He bowed to the dictates of the Chairman of the Democratic State Com-

THE NEWS.

Reception of General Grant at His Galena Home.

A Beautiful Day and an Immense Crowd.

General Grant's Reply to the Reception Speech.

The Democrats Now Concede 20,000 Republican Majority in Wisconsin.

But the Republicans will Not Let up Short of 25,000 Majority.

Minnesota Election Returns Indicate Ten Thousand Republican Majority.

Other Interesting News Items.

AT HOME.

The Reception of General Grant at His Galena Home.

GALENA, Nov. 5.—This is a gala day for Galena. The weather, from sunrise has been all that could be desired. Last night the indications were very favorable for a snowstorm. It was feared in the afternoon and evening that the threatening weather would seriously interfere with, if it did not wholly break up, the welcome home. The reception has been such a greeting as Galena never saw before, and will never see again, unless tendered to General Grant, but the weather profits were all agreeably disappointed, for the day came and with it the sunshine and thousands of people.

The trains coming in were very large, and brought crowded coaches. Hundreds from all parts of Wisconsin came to Galena in their own conveyances, and the roads centering here were filled with vehicles of every description. The quiet town has trembled its population since morning. The visitors are numbered by the thousands. The streets are a series of triumphal arches.

All the business blocks are prettily and tastefully decorated with flags, and nearly every dwelling displays stars and stripes. The grand stand was located on Main street, opposite the DeSoto House, where General Grant, later in the afternoon, received his old neighbors and friends. The grand arch, nearly in front of the grand stand, was an immense affair. It spanned the street, and could be seen a long distance either way. On one side were the words, "Loved at Home and Honored Abroad." Underneath this, and on the left, was the name

GRANT

and on the opposite side the name of

RAWLINS

while in the center

SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN

were remembered. On the other side were the words—

WE WELCOME YOU, BRAVE GENERAL!

The other inscriptions were: "From Galena to Appomattox Court House," "From Galena to the White House," "From Galena Around the World."

All over the little city were inscriptions of similar import.

It was 3:30 o'clock when the General's train arrived here. The depot was surrounded by hundreds of persons, who rushed to the platform to get a glimpse of Galena's hero. The procession had formed on the market square early in the afternoon, and moved from there to the station by way of Main and Green streets.

The address of welcome was made by Hon. R. H. McClellan, to which General Grant responded:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND CITIZENS OF GALENA: It is with some embarrassment that I reply. Your welcome is exceedingly gratifying to me, but it is difficult for me to reply to what I have just heard and to what I have seen. Since I first left here, eighteen years ago, it has always been the greatest pleasure for me to return to Galena, and now after an absence of two and a half years from your city, during which time I have visited almost every country in the world, it is a pleasure to be greeted in this manner by you. During my travels I have received princely honors, but they were all due to the country, and to you as citizens and as sovereigns of so great a country. When I saw during my absence, especially in the far East, how hard the inhabitants had to toil even for a maintenance, I realized more than ever the greatness of our country, where there is scarcely ever known, and where the question of sustenance is not daily considered. I will only add that I thank you again for your reception.

WISCONSIN.

Further Figures of Tuesday's State Election.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 5.—Wisconsin, by her election yesterday, announces to the shotgun disciples of the South that that policy must be stopped for once and for all. The State will go from 20,000 to 25,000 Republican when the returns are in, 20,000 majority being conceded by the Democrats. Of course this result is largely due to Democratic votes—due to men who, as one of the prominent ones to-day told your correspondent, "We are sick of these Southern outrages, and we will not support a party that will uphold them." This glorious result is due to such men, the thinking, intelligent Democrats, who are heart sick of their party trying to cover up such outrages as the Keuper County affair. For the first time in the history of the capital city, except once or twice at municipal elections, the Republicans carry it, giving Smith thirty-eight majority, and the balance of the ticket increased majorities. Dane county goes Republican by 600 majority.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Returns from the interior of the State are coming in slowly. Nearly all those reported to-day show Republican gains. The indications are now

that the Republican ticket is elected by at least 25,000 majority—the largest ever given in the State.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 5.—Returns of the States election received to-day make the outlook more favorable for the Republicans than first returns. Governor Pillsbury has not less than 10,000 majority, and the rest of the ticket 1,000 to 3,000 more. The vote is considerably lighter than two years ago, but is partly made up by the increased population of the western and northwestern counties. Judge Page, of the Tenth District, who was tried by impeachment and quarrel with neighbors has made him notorious, is defeated by John Q. Farmer, Republican candidate.

SULLIVAN AND GILBERT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Sullivan and Gilbert, widely known to the people of this country as the authors of "Pinafire," arrived here this afternoon. Their purpose is to inspect the land, produce their joint works under their own immediate supervision, and make many duets out of the American public. Both gentlemen expressed to-night their great pleasure at arriving upon the field of action, and their hope to give new satisfaction and enjoyment to many thousands of people here who have testified long since their appreciation of "Pinafire" and other of their operas, even when imperfectly represented. Mr. Gilbert was especially jolly and sociable, and not at all like the bitter and acrimonious party he has been pictured by correspondents. He is said to have had a horror of the American system of interviewing, but found it anything but the disagreeable necessity he had imagined it.

COMMITTED.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—David Pierson, alias David Pierce, alias Dan Pierce, the author of the Sentinel's House of Correction abuses, article, had a preliminary examination in the Municipal Court this forenoon on a charge of slander preferred against him by Chief of Police Kennedy. After hearing testimony, Judge Mallory held the prisoner for trial, fixing his bail at \$500, in default of which he was committed to the county jail.

THROUGH THE ICE.

WATKINS, Nov. 5.—While three children of Mrs. Moore, of Ogdensburg, were returning home from school they ventured on the mill pond, which was slightly frozen, and two were drowned. The third was rescued by an elder brother. The father of the children was drowned in the same place.

BY PARALYSIS.

OSHKOSH, Nov. 5.—Erwin Heath, ex-postmaster, was stricken with paralysis at noon to-day, while attempting to hang up his overcoat. Physicians were immediately called, and found him in an unconscious state. The right side of the body was affected. He still lies in an unconscious and critical condition. Much interest is manifested in his recovery.

SUDDEN DEATH.

JUNEAU, Nov. 5.—Adam Schantz, late Senator from Washington county, since last spring chairman of the town of Oak Grove, died suddenly at the JunEAU House last evening.

FRANCIS PARKMAN'S REASONS.

The following letter was written to the Woman's Journal, published in Boston, by Miss Goodell, of this city, as an answer to Parkinson's article in the North American Review for October:

The writer bases his objection to Woman's Suffrage mainly upon two principles: 1st, That "the object of government is the accomplishment of a certain result; the greatest good of the greatest number." 2d, That women are influenced by emotion rather than reason.

Are these premises correct? That the object of government is "the greatest good of the greatest number" has always been claimed by tyrants and despots. It is this principle which justified the inquisition, and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which lay at the foundation of slavery, and which has been used to justify every form of injustice and oppression. It is not the theory of government upon which our nation is founded; which is, that government is instituted for the purpose of protecting the people in the enjoyment of their rights, and the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; governments are instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights, who are authorized to decide what is for the best "good of the governed." Surely, no one but the tyrant would say, "Liberty, no! But granting that governments were instituted to promote "the good of the governed" otherwise than by protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights







Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. H. BLANCHARD'S LAW COLLECTION, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.

Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts and judgments considered good and not overdue at his office, on Main street, over N. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. B. F. SLYBORNY,

Physician and Surgeon. Office open and calls attended to day and night. Opposite Post Office, over Cook's Jewelry Store.

Dr. M. A. NEWMAN,

Dental Surgeon. Office in Smith & Jackson's block, over Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wis. Practices Dentistry in all its branches. Administers nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth.

Dr. Clara L. Normington

(Graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Chicago), respectfully offers her services to the people of Janesville and vicinity. Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty. Office and Residence over Vankirk's Store. Office hours from 10 to 5 p. m.

ANGIE KING,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office No. 5, W. Milwaukee street, first door west of Postoffice. Money to loan. Business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician & Surgeon. Office and Residence No. 3 Franklin St. (Opposite Cook's Exchange), over N. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis. Home—7 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 2 p. m. and 7 to 9 P. M.

Dr. CHITTENDEN & SON

Physicians & Surgeons. Office in Cook's block, opposite Post Office. Residence 35, North Academy street. G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.; J. B. CHITTENDEN, M. D.

Cassoday & Carpenter.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in Lippitt's block, JAMESVILLE, WIS.

GEO. H. McCAUSEY

SURGEON DENTIST. Office in Callahan's block, opposite First National Bank, West Milwaukee st., Janesville, Wis.

E. V. WHITON & CO.

(Successors to A. Palmer & Son.) GENERAL DEALERS IN DRUGS!

PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Glass,

PUTTY, VARNISHES and

MACHINE OILS

We keep a large stock of

FANCY & TOILET Articles!

BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS,

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS,

COLOGNES, HAIR OILS,

TRUSSES AND

SHOULDER BRACES.

Call and See Us!

And we will try and make it for your interest to do your trading at

Palmer's Old Stand

EYE & EAR

SURGEON!

For the accommodation of patients in Janesville and vicinity, I will hold MY EYE HOUSE regularly on the First and Third Wednesday of each month, at which time I will be pleased to meet those suffering from any defect of sight or hearing. As I make no charge for consultation, please present your worst cases for examination. All surgical operations necessary for the relief of deafness or blindness carefully performed. Would respectfully refer to my many patients during the past eight years throughout Rock and adjoining counties.

Office hours from 12 to 3.

E. W. BERRY, M. D., Janesville, Wis.

To JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

BLANKS FOR Justices' Returns to County Board new and convenient form.

For Sale by GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

WM. HORNE, M. D., V. S., Manager

Devoted Exclusively to Diseases of Live Stock, Treatment and Care. Questions Relating to the Diseases of Live Stock Freely and Promptly Answered in this Department of the Gazette.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1879.

Veterinary Surgeon of the Gazette.

I have a horse that has a bad cough and of long standing. The cough does not appear to come from the lungs, as hard driving does not seem to affect that part, but appears to be in the throat. He has the cough a long time ago and has coughed more or less since. Can it be cured? If so, what is the best treatment? An early answer will greatly oblige a subscriber.

D. H. B. Reply—Many horses are afflicted precisely as you describe yours to be. In most cases I have been able to trace the cough as a result of the epizootic. The cough is a peculiar one. There is not the labor or distress which usually accompanies cough from bronchial affections, or membranous thickening, common to cough as a result of taking cold, etc. Your case of cough is a cough of the larynx and pharynx (c. c.) head of esophagus and trachea. It is alike prevalent in and out of the stables, in week and out of work, but chiefly distinguishable at the moment of the commencement of active motion. This is quite a characteristic chronic, small cough, peculiar as a result of the epizootic.

REMEDY—I have in hundreds of cases found benefit from placing on the roots of the tongue, one teaspoonful of the following: Gelsemium half an ounce, Lobelia one (1) ounce, water two ounces—mix. The above are to be used exactly. Should the cough increase and appear worse, then is the time to use, should it get seriously bad—always apply counter irritants to the throat. This will be your best treatment and will be the nearest you may expect to get to a cure, for whilst the cough is not of a dangerous nature—in my opinion it is not. Distressing many times, the throat, would be the proper treatment of an erythematous.

I have a horse which has been lame for several months, and there appears to be but little appearance of any cure, never been much or any fever in the foot. It is a fore foot, the right one. He flinches when pinched, close to the heel, otherwise there is no evidence of pain. What is your opinion and what am I to do?

P. C. Edgerton, Wis., Oct. 24th.

Reply—Take the horse to a good blacksmith; have both shoes removed, carefully pare with a sharp knife, and you will find either a corn, or a stone bruise, most likely, almost certain. If there be a blow, clean it off perfectly. When this is done fill the opening with compound tincture of myrrh and aloes. If a corn, touch several times with butyr of antimony. If a bruise, after the tincture, fill up the cavity with pine gum melted on the sore, with an iron just well warmed. Repeat this in about a week, have the horse shod, and for as much as an inch on the heel of the shoe, that he hammer lower, by one eighth of an inch than the other surface of the shoe, so that the heel will not touch in the least. You will remove the shoe each time of cleaning and dressing; draw each nail, and when the shoe is again put on, use the same nail holes until the hoof grows enough to require paring a little.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE—CAUSES AND REMEDIES NO. 12—BOG AND BLOOD SPAVIN.

Bog spavin is often an over distention of the capsular ligament of the joint of the hind leg, and when much inflammation prevails, the horse is apt to be lame, sometimes to a considerable extent. When not suddenly laid, but when the enlargement is gradual, there is seldom any lameness at all. Sometimes bog spavin is the result of rupture of the capsular ligament. When this is the case, the sinovia escapes and fills up the bursa (bog), and is a much more formidable disease than distention, and requires more skill and care in its management. Quiet and rest is the first thing to attend to, to be able to cope with the disease with any degree of success. Absolute rest is imperative. Most of the chronically enlarged hocks, which are quite common, are the result of working horses with the inflammatory process going on. Bog spavin and blood spavin are twins, or nearly so. The one is turned bog, because it is soft and shaky. The other is turned blood, because of the distention of the chief sphenoid vein (vein of the leg) and by many persons this vein is supposed to be the cause of the enlargement. This is quite erroneous, as it is not a rupture of the vein, but as already stated a distention. Blood spavin is quite often the result of bog spavin, and are one and the same or nearly so, not always. The causes are chiefly from strain, but any serious injury may cause them, especially in an animal of a weakly constitution, or one predisposed to disease by hereditary taint.

REMEDY—Some quacks pretend there are some minute cells or bags inside the enlargement, which can be removed by opening them. This idea is so preposterous as not to need any remarks upon it, but as I have seen some of the so called smart men open them, and have heard others advocate opening them, I wish to say to my readers this is entirely wrong, and condemnatory, as all horses subjected to this barbarous operation, are ruined for life. Persons attempting such an operation ought to be severely punished, and all civilized men should set their faces against this evil as against many other similar brutalities.

The proper treatment is: First test, cooling applications and any other good use of physics. When all inflammatory action is reduced cut off the hair close and rub in tincture of Ictes. Then blister pretty thoroughly three or four times. But of all treatment, none is as good as the actual cautery (hot iron) in proper hands, no other man should dare attempt a horse for any disease. The firing for bog and blood spavins should be quite light in comparison with firing for bone spavin and ring bone, etc. After the firing or blistering, the leg should be covered daily with hogs lard until hair gets a good growth, during the action of the blistering or firing, the leg well below the sore, should have hogs lard well rubbed in, to prevent the ooze from the wound, rendering the whole of the leg sore. After blistering, a horse should not be put to any work until at least six (6) weeks and then quite gradually once again. After firing, a horse should have at least six months rest. Then in 85 cases out of a hundred, a horse will be permanently cured of lameness, and very often cured entirely, excepting the small marks of the firing iron, which must be very fine indeed to do the job properly. If the above advice is followed, we shall have less suffering for the horse, less loss to the owner, and far less enlarged hocks throughout the country.

P. S. As in law and other professions, so in medicine. Often there are no other words which would convey properly the sense intended but professional. None but a blackboard, or a fastidious great straiter and camel swallower would pretend to take exceptions to proper professional language, and make only the objections to family reading by his own invidious, sickening remarks.

WM. HORNE.

Lost on the Plains.

The mental resolution of a person lost on the plains is nearly always one of hopeless confusion. No one man in a hundred retains sufficient control of his mental faculties to help himself out of his situation. And the evidences of completeness.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Visited Janesville

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

Chronic Diseases

—OF THE—

THROAT,

LUNGS,

HEART,

STOMACH,

LIVER.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections, the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, etc. Price's reputation has been acquired by candor, honest dealing and years of successful practice. My practice not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not tear down, but builds up, and makes no use of harsh or irritating remedies. We know the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of chronic diseases exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailments, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for themselves. It will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Can be consulted at JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN, 100 E. Second and Sunday, the 15th and 16th of November, 1879.

Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp.

Jan15daw1w

RAILROADS.

THE

Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

—IS THE—

Oldest, Best Constructed, Most Progressive, Best Equipped.

HENRY THE

Most Reliable Railway Corporation

Of the Great West

It is to-day, and will long remain the

Leading Railway of the West and

North-West.

It embraces under one management;

2,158 Miles of Road

and forms the following Trunk Lines:

CHICAGO, COUNCIL BLUFFS & CALIFORNIA R.R.,

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R.R.,

CHICAGO, CLANTON, DUBUQUE & LA CROSSE LINE,

CHICAGO, FREEDOR & DUBUQUE LINE,

CHICAGO, LA CROSSE, WINONA & MINNEAPOLIS LINE,

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE,

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & LAKE SUPERIOR LINE,

CHICAGO, GREEK & MARQUETTE LINE.

It is the only line between all important points.

4 Its trains are equipped with the Westinghouse Air Brake, Miller's Platform and Couplers and the latest improvements for comfort, safety and convenience.

5 It is the only line in the West running the Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars either way between Chicago and St. Paul, Green Bay, Freeport, La Crosse, Winona, Dubuque and beyond.

6 No road offers equal facilities in number of through trains, equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

7 It makes connections with all lines crossing at intermediate points.

8 The popularity of these lines is steadily increasing and passengers should consult their interest by purchasing tickets via this line.

9 Tickets over this route are sold by all Coupon Ticket Agents, the United States and Canadian.

Remember, to ask for your tickets via the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and take none other.

For information, folders, maps, etc., not obtainable at Home Ticket Office, address any agent of the Company or

W. H. STANNETT, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

MARVIN HUGHETT, Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill.

aid1w1w

Great Central Route

The only Route East via

NIAGARA FALLS.

Michigan Central

AND

Great Western

RAILWAYS

And Connections.

Through Pullman Cars to New York City without change.

Four Express Trains leave Chicago daily, except Sundays. Sunday Express leaves at 3:45 p. m.

NIAGARA FALLS.

NEW YORK, BOSTON

And all Eastern Ports.

All trains upon this line are thoroughly equipped with elegant twelve wheeled passenger coaches, magnificent smokers' car and the celebrated

Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.

The Pullman Cars run daily between Chicago and New York without change.

Trains connect at Grand Trunk Junction near Detroit, with the

Grand Trunk Railway

For local points in Canada, New York and New England.

Passengers from Western Roads holding through tickets are transferred free of charge to Michigan Central depot in Chicago.

Through tickets can be purchased at all offices of connecting roads in the West. In Chicago, at the General Office, where sleeping car accommodations can also be secured.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent

aid1w1w

BLANKS!

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

my16daw1w

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Visited Janesville

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

Chronic Diseases

—OF THE—

THROAT,

LUNGS,

HEART,

STOMACH,

LIVER.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections, the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, etc. Price's reputation has been acquired by candor, honest dealing and years of successful practice. My practice not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not tear down, but builds up, and makes no use of harsh or irritating remedies. We know the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of chronic diseases exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailments, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for themselves. It will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Can be consulted at JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN, 100 E. Second and Sunday, the 15th and 16th of November, 1879.

Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp.

Jan15daw1w

RAILROADS.

THE

Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

—IS THE—

Oldest, Best Constructed, Most Progressive, Best Equipped.

HENRY THE

Most Reliable Railway Corporation

Of the Great West

It is to-day, and will long remain the

Leading Railway of the West and

North-West.

It embraces under one management;

2,158 Miles of Road

and forms the following Trunk Lines:

CHICAGO, COUNCIL BLUFFS & CALIFORNIA R.R.,

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R.R.,

CHICAGO, CLANTON, DUBUQUE & LA CROSSE LINE,

CHICAGO, FREEDOR & DUBUQUE LINE,

CHICAGO, LA CROSSE, WINONA & MINNEAPOLIS LINE,

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE,

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & LAKE SUPERIOR LINE,

CHICAGO, GREEK & MARQUETTE LINE.

It is the only line between all important points.

4 Its trains are equipped with the Westinghouse Air Brake, Miller's Platform and Couplers and the latest improvements for comfort, safety and convenience.

5 It is the only line in the West running the Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars either way between Chicago and St. Paul, Green Bay, Freeport, La Crosse, Winona, Dubuque and beyond.

6 No road offers equal facilities in number of through trains, equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

7 It makes connections with all lines crossing at intermediate points.

8 The popularity of these lines is steadily increasing and passengers should consult their interest by purchasing tickets via this line.

9 Tickets over this route are sold by all Coupon Ticket Agents, the United States and Canadian.

Remember, to ask for your tickets via the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and take none other.

For information, folders, maps, etc., not obtainable at Home Ticket Office, address any agent of the Company or

W. H. STANNETT, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

MARVIN HUGHETT, Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill.

aid1w1w

Great Central Route

The only Route East via

NIAGARA FALLS.

Michigan Central

AND

Great Western

RAILWAYS

And Connections.

Through Pullman Cars to New York City without change.

Four Express Trains leave Chicago daily, except Sundays. Sunday Express leaves at 3:45 p. m.

NIAGARA FALLS.

NEW YORK, BOSTON

And all Eastern Ports.

All trains upon this line are thoroughly equipped with elegant twelve wheeled passenger coaches, magnificent smokers' car and the celebrated

Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.

The Pullman Cars run daily between Chicago and New York without change.

Trains connect at Grand Trunk Junction near Detroit, with the

Grand Trunk Railway

For local points in Canada, New York and New England.

Passengers from Western Roads holding through tickets are transferred free of charge to Michigan Central depot in Chicago.

Through tickets can be purchased at all offices of connecting roads in the West. In Chicago, at the General Office, where sleeping car accommodations can also be secured.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent

aid1w1w

BLANKS!

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

my16daw1w

WINTER OPENING CLOAKS

From the best Manufactory in America, at

WINGATE'S

No. 6 East Milwaukee Street

Every department full and



